

YOU WANT FACTS?

Well, Here They Are in the Full Measure of the Bushel.

THEY HAVE BEEN GARNERED

In Free Silver Mexico, Not from the Cactus of Theory, but Plucked from the Thorn of Experience—Domestic and Foreign Money Bought and Sold as a Commodity—Despite the Silver Standard, Everything, Including Mexican Money, is Measured by Its Value in Gold.

The following articles are taken from the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, and they are self explanatory:

CUIDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ. State of Coahuila, Mex., Sept. 2.—Although only just across the Rio Grande del Norte from "the greatest republic that the sun ever shone upon," one is distinctly impressed with the fact that he is a stranger in a strange land, and he is also duly impressed with the fact that this land of Manana, as Mexico is termed, is so far as progress is concerned, ages behind the United States. The average American does not realize all the privileges and benefits that are his by virtue of the fact that he lives in the country over which floats the stars and stripes. But of this something further, after a longer sojourn in the republic of Mexico.

By the time these words are before the eyes of the reader, the Commercial Tribune the writer will be well on his way to the City of Mexico. As the pronunciation of the name of the town and state from which this dispatch is sent may puzzle many readers, it may be well to state that they are pronounced after this fashion: Koo-ee-dath Por-fee-ree-o Deeahs, state of Koo-ah-weeah.

Penny Mexican Papers.

Riding south through Mexico from San Antonio, to-day much of my time was spent in reading some late copies of the Mexican Herald and the Two Republics. In them I found a number of things of interest to northern readers. For instance, the masthead on top of the editorial column of the Mexican Herald is as follows:

THE MEXICAN HERALD.
Herald Building, Coliseo Viego 17.
P. O. Box 510. Telephone 37.

FREDERICK H. GUENSBY, Editor
PARKER H. SERCOMBE, Gen. Manager
L. C. SIMMONS, Assistant Editor
T. C. GRAHAM, City Editor

Published Daily by
THE MEXICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Limited.

Receives full Associated Press service daily, served by forty thousand miles of telegraph.
All Telegrams in The Mexican Herald are copyrighted; right of translation reserved.

TERMS.

In the United States, One Year \$7. Six months \$4. No Subscriptions received for shorter periods than the year.
In Mexico, One Year \$10. Six months \$6. No Subscriptions received for shorter periods than the year.
The MEXICAN HERALD is delivered by carriers in Veracruz, Guadalajara, Tampico, Monterrey, Puebla and the City of Mexico for \$1.00 per month. Single copies 5 cents.
By Mail throughout the Republic, One Year \$10.00. Six months \$6.00.
By Mail and South America, One Year \$12.00. Six months \$7.00.
Payment abroad to be made in drafts on New York or London.

Those who wish to send copies of THE MEXICAN HERALD to the United States should see that they are marked "U. S. Edition" in the upper right hand corner of the date of the first page. Otherwise copies will be detained at the City Post office on account of containing lottery advertisements.

All remittances must be not in Mexican City. Return charges must be prepaid in all cases.

THE MEXICAN HERALD.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1896.

While under the heading "City Briefs" appeared this paragraph at the top of the column:

Bank exchange was quoted yesterday at 25 pence on New York, on New York at 15 per cent premium.

Worth Studying.

There is something about this masthead worth studying, and its study is especially commended to the advocates of the free coinage of silver in the United States. Mexico, as everyone knows, is a free coinage country. Silver is the money of the land. Now note this masthead of the Mexican Herald, a paper published in a free silver country, and you will also observe the free coinage of silver for the United States. The price of the Mexican Herald delivered by carrier in the City of Mexico and the neighboring cities is \$1 a month. By mail throughout the republic of Mexico the price is \$10 per year, and by mail throughout the United States the price is \$7 per year.

No in the United States ever heard of a newspaper being circulated at a less price in a foreign country than in the very city of its publication? Yet that is the case with the Mexican Herald. Everyone knows that a paper must pay a large extra postage on every copy it circulates abroad. The Commercial Tribune and all other papers published in the United States must do this, and, therefore, they charge for foreign subscriptions an amount above the home price to cover his extra cost of postage.

Perhaps some of the advocates of the free coinage of silver, who claim that under free coinage a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar, can explain this state of affairs.

Fluctuating Money.

Turning to the "City Briefs" and reading the paragraph above quoted, the readers of the Commercial Tribune may understand the interest that the Mexican merchant takes in the fluctuation of the premium on New York exchange is 95 per cent.

I procured a number of copies of the Herald and of the Two Republics, and, in looking over the Herald, I observed in a prominent place on the first page, every day, a synopsis of the New York and London money markets of the day before, quoting the price of bar silver per ounce and the fluctuating price of Mexican dollars in each of the cities.

An Astonishing Specie.

In a recent Herald is a column article about the sending out, by the Sanatorium Board, of tenders for bids for machinery for the city sewers, now nearing completion. After describing the machinery desired, the tenders read:

"The value of the machinery will be paid by gold drafts drawn on New York, London, Paris or Hamburg, each draft being for 25 per cent of the total amount, and the dates of payment distributed from the dates on which the contract is executed, up to that on which the machinery is received in Mexico. The last payment will be deposited in one of the banks of the City of Mexico, and will bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per month to the benefit of the contractor, who will not receive that money until the machinery is made to show that the machinery fulfills the requirements of the specifications."

What a Specie!

The chief of a free silver country, which free silverists in the United States hold up as an example of the benefits of free silver, finds itself compelled to pay in gold for the machinery for machinery in an advertisement that it will pay for its purchases in gold. No comment is needed.

Buyers and Sellers Money.

An advertisement which I found in every copy of the Mexican Herald that I have seen, and which attracted my

attention, has a note at the bottom reading: **MONEY EXCHANGED**—Highest price paid for Mexican money. Money of free silver Mexico, therefore, it appears that money, both native and foreign, is a commodity for barter and trade, rising and falling in price, according to the fluctuations in silver from day to day.

Another Example.
That part of the masthead of the two republics, also published in the City of Mexico, which relates to subscriptions, reads:

THE TWO REPUBLICS.
A DAILY JOURNAL.
Established in 1867.
(Registered as Second-Class Matter.)
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year, in the city, \$10.00. In the interior, \$11.00.
One Year, in the United States and elsewhere abroad (U. S. currency), \$10.00.
Single Copies, 10 Cents.

All subscriptions for less than one year in the city, \$1.00 per month. Terms payable in advance. Payments abroad to be made by drafts on New York or London.

Published prominently on the first page of the Two Republics every day, can be found a telegram of this style: Special via Galveston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Money on call at 25 1/2 per cent. Discount 3 per cent. London exchange, sixty days \$4 1/2; sight, \$4 1/2.

Mexican dollars 5 1/2 cents.

Silver, 65 1/2 in New York; 30 1/2 pence in London.

Gold, \$100 00 1/2 1/2.

Copper, \$100 00 1/2 1/2.

Lead, \$2 00 1/2 1/2.

Tin, \$13 00 1/2 1/2.

Dollars, pig iron, copper, silver, lead and tin are all quoted as commodities at their commercial value. Certainly this tells its own story.

The very first paragraph at the top of the editorial column of a recent copy of the Two Republics, reads:

Silver is steadily on the decline. New York exchange being quoted in this city yesterday at 25 1/2 per cent premium.

Exchange Going Up.

Turning to the local news in the same paper I found the following:

"Exchange is out of sight, and still going up," was heard on all sides yesterday. Merchants who have bills to pay in gold, were out rustling for the best figures as it appears to be generally understood that gold will go still higher.

As the Herald was quoted yesterday at \$1 1/2, although sold in the morning at \$1.00. Some of these corn speculators are likely to get pinched," remarked one of the dealers yesterday.

Some of them made close figures when gold was at \$1.00, calculating, no doubt, on quick sales and small profits.

The advance in exchange as now quoted will more than consume their profits, and before they can make delivery, from present indications, it will be still higher.

These promises to be some sad men seen kicking themselves about Mexico in a few days. It takes more than a big crop of corn, cheap railroad rates and a temporary reduction in duty, to make successful speculators.

These illustrations of the acrobatics of Mexican free silver money suffice for this first lesson. Sam J. B. Morse, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific at New Orleans, and who is very expert in the "Mexican game" about an experience of one of his passenger men who accepted a position in Mexico, and who afterwards wished he had remained at home, but that, as Kipling said, is another story.

EDWIN S. GILL.

ON TO THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Commercial Tribune's Correspondent

Plunk Two Object Lessons.

TORREON, State of Coahuila, Mexico, Sept. 2.—To both student and traveler Mexico is an interesting country, with its quaint old cathedrals, picturesque towns, old-time villages and its blending of Indian customs with modern civilization. It presents much to claim the attention of Americans. Know, too, that Mexico is no insignificant republic; its territory embraces nineteen states, the size of Ohio, the great area being divided into twenty-seven states, two territories and federal districts embracing the City of Mexico and suburbs, which corresponds to our District of Columbia.

95 Per Cent Premium on American Money

Cross the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass last night to Ciudad Porfirio Diaz. I proceeded to the customs office to have my baggage visited, then visited the cashier to make the best terms for exchange of American money for Mexican money, for fear there might be a hesitancy about accepting greenbacks. National bank notes or silver on this side of the line, I was immediately informed by the officer at Diaz that this was an unnecessary precaution; that he would give me ninety-five cents premium on all American money, whether gold, silver or paper. That is, for every dollar of American money, he would give me thirty dollars Mexican money. Upon being asked why he would just as soon pay premium on American paper currency, or silver as upon gold, he quickly replied: "Why, American money is as good as gold. The United States is on a gold basis and we know every dollar there is backed by gold, so it makes no difference to us whether you offer gold, silver or paper."

It has several times been my fortune in foreign countries to be very proud of the fact that I was an American citizen, but never before did I feel more proud than last night when the official said this.

Stopping at Jara's, state of Coahuila, on the line of the Mexican international railway, this morning for breakfast, I was given another object lesson on free silver. The eating station is owned by the railroad company, and is run by a Chinaman. A fair breakfast was served, and a party of four Americans stepped up to pay the bill. I asked how much?

"U. S. money," was the reply, meaning one dollar in Mexican money."

"Quanto vale en dinero Americano?" I asked, meaning how much in our money, to which he quickly replied: "Cien centavos," that is, fifty cents.

I handed the Chinaman a Mexican silver dollar and departed for the train, thinking what a glorious thing free silver coinage, at 15 to 1, would be for the United States, the whole country would be flooded with fifty-cent dollars.

GILL.

WILL INVADE THE WEST.

Watson will Tour the States of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4.—The conference between Senator Butler, Thomas E. Watson, H. W. Reed, chairman of the National Finance committee and state Populist leaders lasted until a late hour last night. The various phases of the campaign were discussed from the standpoint of committee and candidate.

It was decided that Watson, who

speaks in Dallas, Texas, September 7, shall go from that state to the west. He will speak twice in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado and other appointments will be made as the meeting. The date of the speaking has not yet been arranged. Watson will return to Georgia, September 25, and enter the state campaign.

GEORGE'S LETTER.

Tells How the Policeman Shot the Dog and Stole His Uncle for Pocket Change.

Dear Uncle Fred the dog's dead. He died a horrible death. When deacon Mallory got down from the telegraph pole he went to Mrs. Edmunds and said he was again to stand it. She said she didn't think he had stood it. She gazed he elum it, so then he went for a policeman. When Pa heard the Cop was a comin he told me and the rest of us to hurry and get in the seller becos they was no knowing what might happen. All the time the Dog was howlin' awful pitiful I felt real sorry for him. I went never treat no more dogs that way. Sometimes he would be standin' on his hind, and sometimes he would take a start and run around like Crazy. Then you aught a seen the nabers scatter and clime fences.

So purty soon the policeman come and got ready to shoot. Then every body run agin. I sneaked out of the seller and watched from behind a tree. The first shot hit the Gordons cat in the hind leg so they was some more excitement.

Then the policeman seen the Dog comin' straight for him and he bolted into the Bakers and didn't stop till he got to the attic. That's what they say he done. When he come out again he took another shot and it went into the Dog's back and nearly hit his horse. By that time the Dog was gittin so weak he couldn't stand up and howled and sumpuddy hit him with a Club. I couldn't bare the sight it enny more. They say he died droffin' fast. That the Dog I'll ever feed pounded Glass to.

We've been having a big Time Here with the centennial this week parades nearly every day and all kinds of things goin' on. Got nearly killed in the crowd tryin' to see the floats. Two farmers stept on my toes and I cant get my shoes on, they was such a crowd. Pa says it surved me right I had no bizness to git in the Jam.

Say you used to know Pa a long time ago. Was he ever little like me? He talks like he was born the same size. He is now and never cared for nothing that boys likes. Sometimes I think he's just putten on. The sho's goin to last all summer. Seen Japs and niggers and his wares the same kind of close other people. I like to see him have one of them funny Hais and a yuniform like Napoleon the way the Papers has him pictured out. If you could send me a dollar here's lots of things I'd like to buy. This is all for this time—George, in Cleveland Leader.

At the Ribbon Counter.

They came hurrying and skurrying toward it with all the fuss and flutter of the ribbon counters. The clerk in charge smiled wearily as he saw them approach.

"I'll give you two cigarettes that they don't buy anything," he said to a fellow clerk.

"I'll go you," was the reply.

"All right—ah, anything I can show you in ribbons to-day, ladies?"

"Yes, I'd like—oh, Mame, see this new shade in green."

"I like it. I do think that—oh, Sadie, how do you like this odd shade in blue?"

"It is just sweet pretty."

"Think so?"

"I'm indoged. What are you going to use the ribbon for?"

"A bow for Fido's collar. The dear little fellow has almost every shade and color imaginable now, but I thought I'd see if there was anything new."

"Ah, the ribbons perfectly lovely this year."

"That's true. I've half a mind to take this seashell pink. Oh! have you noticed how they are combining pink and pale green this year?"

"Let us combine them and see. Show us some salmon and Nile green shades, please."

"Oh, how lovely!"

"Excuse me."

"Just beautiful!"

"Oh, Mame, how would this look on that pink plush bonnet of mine?"

"Lovely!"

"Let us combine some of this cardinal with this pale lemon. Oh, isn't it lovely?"

"Indeed it is. Do you like the plaid edge as well as the plain?"

"I hardly know."

"They're both lovely."

"I have a notion of getting Fido some of this Solfierino red."

"He has dark eyes, hasn't he?"

"Oh, the loveliest dark eyes! And such beautiful silky brown hair."

"Yes, but on the whole, it isn't just the shade I want. Suppose we go over to Brown & Green's and see their ribbon before deciding."

And they go.—Texas Sifter.

Had a Right to Speak.

"James, I have always been a faithful wife to you, haven't I?"

"Of course you have, Miranda. What are you?"

"And in all the thirty-three years we have lived together, I've always done my duty, haven't I?"

"Certainly, certainly. Who's denying that you?"

"You haven't ever found me making trouble or kicking up a fuss over little things, have you?"

"Of course not. I'd like to know what you're?"

"I've had my share of sorrow and stood it without murmuring or complaining."

"Now, see here, Miranda, what's all this?"

"If things don't go to suit me I generally make the best of it and let it go to that, don't I?"

"To be sure. Is there anything that?"

"And you don't think I'd make a disturbance about anything unless I had good cause, do you?"

"Surely not. What under the shining canopy are you driving at, anyhow?"

"James, I wouldn't say a word about it if I could stand it any longer, but those slimy little pistons of yours look so damned queer in your bicycle stockings and knickerbockers that I just can't keep still another minute! If you don't either wear long pants or pad your calves hereafter as sure as I'm a living woman, I'll take the children and go to live with Pa and never come back!"—Chicago Tribune.

Why Costa Rica is Rejoicing.

The republic of Costa Rica, Central America, has just held a national celebration to mark the change from an unstable currency, fluctuating in value, to a stable one, one on which they can trade with other nations without loss.

The republic of Venezuela, South America, some months ago, decided to do the same thing, and to change from the silver to the gold standard.

Costa Rica has decided to make a similar change, for the same reason. The people have found out, by dear experience, that silver is a poor basis for the people's money. They want the best to be

half, and to put themselves on the same monetary plane as the great commercial nations of the world.

Yet a political party in the United States demands that this great country shall be a backward and outgrown monetary system!

A Cure for Ennui.

"I used to revile the book agent," remarked the slightly blasphemous man. "I once read the gibes at him which appear in the publications with great relish. I looked upon him as an enemy of mankind."

"Have your feelings undergone a change?" inquired his friend.

"Decidedly."

"There was a time when I was getting weary of life. My business wasn't sufficient to occupy my entire time, and I was cured with my friend."

"Things seemed to be getting quite slow."

"Exceedingly so. Nobody was writing the kind of novels I like, and the theatrical entertainments seemed it out with a dreary sameness. I tried a trip to Europe, which was very well while it lasted, but it didn't do any permanent good. The days dragged along so that a week seemed like a liberal installment of eternity. Nothing afforded any relief until, by accident, I tried book agents."

"You mean you bought some instructive works that absorbed your attention?"

"Well, I suppose the works were instructive enough. But I didn't look into them more than once or twice. Two or three happened along on the same day. They had art collections, and choice selections from English literature, and I bought a set of books from each. I was to pay for them monthly, and now every minute has wings on it. It seems to me that I scarcely make one payment before the man gets around for the next one. And then, I pay up and look pleasant and feel that I've had more than my money's worth, even if I never read a line in my new library."—Detroit Free Press.

THE GREAT PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition of Pittsburgh is drawing near, the opening date being September 9th. Already there is great activity in the big buildings of the Society. Old decorations are being torn down to be replaced by new and novel effects, and every effort is being made by exhibitors to furnish attractive displays. Many are rebuilding and repainting their booths, so that the general result of the interior of the Main Building when it is opened on September 9 will far exceed in brilliancy any other of the annual inaugurations. The great change in the interior comes, of course, from the addition of the music wing built on the north side, directly opposite the main entrance. The large area, with its platform for the band, 24x40 feet, with seats on three sides, accommodating nearly 2,000 people, will be the music room of the Exposition. All the concerts will be given there, insuring the musical listener a seat in comfort. The old music gallery, which has been enlarged by the addition of about 500 seats, and now accommodates about 1,500 people. Time it will be seen that the Exposition managers can offer seats at all their concerts to 3,500 people.

The calendar of the appearance of the several military bands is as follows: Chicago Marine band of 35 performers, T. P. Brown, conductor, opens the Exposition on Wednesday, September 9, remaining through Saturday, the 19th. On the 21st, some 100 bands, whose engagement lasts through Saturday, October 3. Monday, October 5, Gilmore's band, of 50 players, with Victor Herbert, conductor, makes its second Exposition appearance since reorganization. This fine band will remain until the Exposition closes, on October 21. No exhibition in the United States has ever offered such splendid band music as will be heard in Pittsburgh during the six weeks of the Exposition. On October 24, four concerts will be given daily during the six weeks of the Exposition: afternoons, 2 to 3 and 4 to 5; evenings, 7.30 to 8.30 and 8.30 to 10.30. The general character of the programs last season will be maintained, the best popular music being at all times provided.

The art exhibit this year will be distinctly superior to that of any previous season. Master Keating, with the assistance of Artists of the highest standing, having given this feature a great deal of attention during the past six months. While the exhibit will include the best examples of American art, the sum total of the pictures will be thoroughly cosmopolitan.

All through the Main Building plans for the disposition of booths are being brought to completion that will make a new and brilliant interior of it.

In Mechanical Hall there will be more than ever apparent a representation of those industries which have given Pittsburgh her business supremacy and commanding position. There will be found steel, iron, glass and oil, crude and manufactured, ores, coal and coke, the triumph of electrical invention, and machinery of all kinds. In short, a notable exhibit is now being installed in the great machinery hall which will not only bring the industrial activity of Pittsburgh, but will include the newest inventions that the world has been talking about the past twelve months. In the line of agricultural implements an unusual variety will be displayed. Electricity and electrical appliances will be given the seat of honor at the coming Exposition. The feature of the electrical exhibit will be a Roentgen Ray machine fitted up by Thomas Edison and Luther Stringer, one of his early students and the inventor of the Electrical fountain.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company is preparing an exhibit of its most modern electrical appliances of Mechanical Hall. It has made wonderful advances in the last year and the most improved work of its experts will be shown for the first time.

The making of shoes by machinery, from the hootie used by the smallest footed infant to the jackboots of the cavalryman, will be shown. This exhibit has been brought from Berlin and London. Twenty-four workmen will be employed at the stand, and it is expected to make between 15,000 and 20,000 shoes during the season of the Exposition. The booth in which the machinery will be placed is one which was used at the World's Fair.

The cocoa firm, Van Houten & Zoon, will have this season a Dutch cocoa mill in operation, and the house from which the cocoa samples are served will be covered with colored incandescent lights.

Amusements for the multitude will be found on all sides; the gravity railroad, which gives one a ride in air for a thousand feet, the face this to the ground, the river trip down to the island dam and return, are some of the special features. Out of town visitors to the Exposition will be favored by the railroads this year more than ever before. More frequent excursions will be run from a larger number of places and at a lower cost than before has been possible. Those who plan to spend only a day at the Exposition can find something interesting and instructive for every moment of the time, and there will be a good restaurant open at all hours, at which the prices will be very reasonable.

speaks in Dallas, Texas, September 7, shall go from that state to the west. He will speak twice in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado and other appointments will be made as the meeting. The date of the speaking has not yet been arranged. Watson will return to Georgia, September 25, and enter the state campaign.

The national committee will make several efforts to elect the Bryan and Watson electors in Georgia, with the hope of forcing Sewall from the Democratic ticket by the results. The Georgia state election is held in October. It was decided that the national committee should recognize the Bryan election where there is not an equitable division of the electors. It was decided to hold Bryan and Watson's nomination by letter between now and September 15. Senator Butler left last night for Washington.

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